

Advertisements.

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.—The State of Wisconsin vs Leola Bagan defendant.
Xoro return summoned and required to answer the complaint of Ely Hagen, the plaintiff in said cause which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock county, at the city of Janesville in said county, on or before September 20th next, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded by the complaint.
HAS. G. WILLIAMS,
Plff's Att'y, Janesville, Wis. d.c.98oct6wts

(Rev. stamp 50 cts enclosed)

CIRCUIT COURT.—Rock County.—
Corley Lyon against Henry A. Lyon. My virtue from execution issued out of the Circuit Court for Rock County, in and to the effect and to the intent whereof I have referred, and being it so said Court in the above entitled action, I have referred upon and shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest bidder on terms more described in the notice in said county, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1904, at two o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all of the real estate in and to which the above named defendant, Henry A. Lyon, had on the 18th day of January, 1864, his residence acquired in that certain plat of land and lots therein mentioned and being in the township of Janesville, in the county of Rockland state of Wisconsin, and known as distinguished as the east side of section number three (3) of Twp. 12N., R. 7E., containing in all one hundred and ninety-two (192) acrs., consisting in all four hundred and twenty-five (425) rods (or thereabouts), dated, Sept. 1, 1864, 1525677 & under
JENNETH, CAMERON & GIBBS, Attys for Plff.

The above sale is further postponed to the 9th day of November, A. D. 1904, the parties are to take place at the hour mentioned. **R. T. PEMBERTH, Sheriff Rock Co.**
d.c.98oct6wts

The above sale is further postponed to the 16th day of December, A. D. 1904, the parties are to take place at the hour mentioned. **R. T. PEMBERTH, Sheriff Rock Co.**
d.c.98dec16wts

The above sale is further postponed to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1904, the parties are to take place at the hour mentioned. **R. T. PEMBERTH, Sheriff of Rock Co.**
not23dec16wts

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.—
Angelina Yappin, against William W. Yappin, The State of Wisconsin vs the said defendant.
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in life action which has been filed and in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the city of Janesville, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answers thereto on the undersigned attorney who holds office in said city, within thirty days after service thereof on you, exclusively on the day of such service, and if you fail to do so, or if you neglect to file the same aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded by the complaint. Dec. 6th, 1904.
PETER ATT'Y, Janesville, Rock county, Wis.
d.c.98dec6wts

STATE TAX NOTICE.—“I herewith give notice that the warrant for the collection of the State and County taxes for the city of Janesville, for the year 1904, is now in my hands, and that I will receive the same at my office and at the following times, to-wit: namely, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 m., and 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.”
B. FORD, Jr., City Collector.
Elected Treasurer’s Office, City of Janesville, Dec. 19th, 1904. d.c.98jan19S&dall

Miscellaneous.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

Over the Post Office!

There is a saving of much sought for by the public as a practical sewing machine, one that is

Simple, Strong & Reliable

One that will run for years without the annoyance of needing oil or repairs and that is indestructible and swift in its operation; also that makes the stitch as you want it, makes on both sides of the fabric; such are the machines of the

FLORANCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY!

Who take pleasure in placing their machines before the public, and understanding as they are the best of the world, and of only and truly the cheapest machine of any and all manufactures. To make a large amount of work as can easily be done on one of these machines, they make.

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

and have all the advantages of a conventional foot motion, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all the four stitches, can be done whilst the machine is in motion, the saving of time in making and in changing the length of stitch, is obtained by the machine.

Any correspondence regarding our machines will be cheerfully answered by mail, and a circular and sample of work by return of mail.

Address, **FLORANCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,**
100, Market Street, Over the Post Office, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

INSURANCE.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE!
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED,
\$6,000,000
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL, \$200,000
SURPLUS, 229,224

Home Insurance Company,
New Haven, Conn. \$100,000
CAPITAL \$100,000
SURPLUS 70,000

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.,
The philet Co. in New York. Incorporated 1861.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000
SURPLUS 1,000,000

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,
Rochester, N. Y. Incorporated 1857.
CAPITAL \$500,000
SURPLUS 225,000

New York Life Insurance Company
Cash Capital Over \$1,000,000
P. WHITAKER, Agt. and Secy.
Office in Prank's Block, Main st., Jamestown.
JAMES H. HARRIS, Cashier

Coughs

Dr. Strickland's Mucilage and Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Croup, Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

For Sale by Dispensaries, (General Depot for the Western States, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

P. P. COLWELL,
Wholesale Agent for Wisconsin.
Sold by J. H. Camp, and P. Z. Shrewsbury, Janesville, and J. A. Smith, Janesville, 1892.

From the Agency of C. H. Serfven

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
of all kinds. Also

**WAREHOUSE, TRUCKS, &
LETTER PRESSES, &c.**
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
112 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in Jacksonville, **R. J. RICHARDSON**
Be careful to buy only the genuine.
NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK!
Cash Capital Paid in, \$500,000

Surplus January 1st, 1961, 92,045

All good fire risks taken at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

This Company now offers the security of a large paid up capital and handsome surplus.

JONATHAN D. EITHELE, Pres.

P. NORMAN, Sec'y.

2. FOURTH ST.
Agent in Jacksonville

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS

Offered pure and warranted pure, and guaranteed to be in the hands of one of our oldest and most successful agents, the **PHILADELPHIA DISTILLERS COMPANY**

Published daily, except on Sundays, at the office of the publisher, in the city of Janesville, Wis., at the rate of \$2.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 5 cents. The City of Janesville, Wis., is the place of publication. The City of Janesville, Wis., is the place of publication. The City of Janesville, Wis., is the place of publication.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1864.

NUMBER 252.

TERMS PER ANNUM. - - - \$2.00. IN ADVANCE.

The Weekly Gazette is now the largest paper printed in the State, and having the most extensive circulation in the West. It is published daily, except on Sundays, at the office of the publisher, in the city of Janesville, Wis., at the rate of \$2.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 5 cents. The City of Janesville, Wis., is the place of publication. The City of Janesville, Wis., is the place of publication. The City of Janesville, Wis., is the place of publication.

For local matter, city notices, railroad, shipping, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

The News.

In the dispatches detailing the action of the rebel Congress, it will be seen that the triumphant successes of Sherman and Thomas have given the rebels a fit of the blues. Hangman Fort retreats to private life in disgust. Before going he said: "McAllister has fallen, Savannah is about to fall and the fall of Charleston seems only to be deferred a few days later. Hood's army has already met with a great disaster at Franklin, and in my judgment is fully compromised. Presidential interference is the cause of all that dire mischief, as it was of the result of the battle of Murfreesboro and the still more disastrous one of Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed, an event which I fear is but too probable, and Sherman's command come round to this vicinity in ships, which I do not doubt he now intends, what will be the fate of Richmond?"

The Governor General of Canada has offered a reward for the re-arrest of the St. Albans raiders.

A special agent of the Postoffice department who left Sherman's army on the 16th reports all well. All persons belonging to Sherman's army, not now under Thomas, are ordered to report to their respective commands via New York, immediately.

Rear Admiral Farragut will be promoted to the newly created rank of Vice Admiral.

Theodore Tilton, Esq.

One of the best lectures ever delivered in this city, was listened to by a small audience last evening, at the Court Room, Theodore Tilton, Esq., Editor of the New York Independent, was the speaker, and his subject was "the state of the country." Mr. T. is a young man of marked personal appearance, full six feet high, rather slender, and possessing a voice of deep musical cadence and volume. He said he did not visit Janesville upon any body's invitation, or because he desired to come, but somehow it had got into the newspapers that he would speak here and so he came. He said that while he did not share his eyes to the terrible burdens and sacrifices of this war, he should take a hopeful view of the condition of the country at the present time. He was hopeful because we now had the right generals in the field, the right President in the White House, and the portals of the Supreme Court from that have been darkened by a Taxer, were now guided by a Christ.

He said there were three parties in this struggle—God, the white man, and the black man; and the reason why we had met with such ill success in the first of the war, was because we refused to work with the black man, and God refused to work without him. He noticed the rapid progress which the anti-slavery sentiment had made during the last four years. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated he volunteered to say that slavery should be preserved if he could do it; but now, before his first term is closed he declares that if the American people wish to return to slavery any person made free by his Emancipation Proclamation, they must choose some other instrument besides him. He was hopeful of the country because the people had determined to bury slavery forever out of sight. He closed by an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Freedmen's Fair now being held in Chicago. Speaking of the prejudices against color, he said he once read in the London Times an advertisement made as short as possible in order to save cost and space. It ran thus:

"WANTED.—Two sisters want washing. Both North and South needed washing in order to get rid of their prejudices against color."

The lecture was interspersed throughout with many brilliant illustrations and embellished by quaint and scholarly comparisons that made it exceedingly interesting to his audience.

HOOSAC TUNNEL.—From eight to nine hundred men are constantly at work on the Hoosac Tunnel. The dam which is building across the Deerfield river on the east side of the mountain in order to furnish power, will keep the tunnel supplied with pure air, will cost \$100,000.

Boston may be the centre of civilization, but there are bad morals in it, as well as in the less pretentious parts of Christendom. One evening, recently, twenty-two common drunkards were arrested by the police, in one police district, and eighteen of them were women!

JANE G. SWISHELY writes from Washington in favor of women clerks in the departments. She says they will not only not ask for an increase of salary, but will do the work and do it well, for less than is now paid.

One of the rebel officer prisoners at Johnson's Island has given birth to a "bouncing boy." So says the Sandusky Register. The Register informs us that the "father" is undoubtedly a woman.

A LITTLE son of Juarez, the Mexican President, died in New York last week. The family of Juarez are spending the winter in New York.

The Fenian Brotherhood are beginning to give serious trouble to the English authorities. So say the papers.

Connecticut enlisted nineteen hundred men last month.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE NORTHERN BORDER.

The Secretary of State on the 19th sent a communication to the House, in reply to a resolution directing him to transmit all correspondence in full in relation to trouble on the northern border. He reports that these difficulties are not merely local, but have arisen mainly out of the attitude of Great Britain towards the United States at the beginning of this civil war. The correspondence is very voluminous, beginning with the commencement of this civil war. He refers the House to the correspondence, accompanying the President's messages of 1861, 1862 and 1863. Correspondence is now going on, and will be given by way of supplement, as soon as prepared.

A Rich Tunc on Gov. Seymour.—It transpires that before the election, Governor Seymour sent a caution to his friends at Watertown, New York, to be fired in honor of his success. It happened that he did not arrive till after his defeat, and the parties to whom it was sent refused to pay the freightage on it. It still lies in the railroad depot, a grim, silent and eloquent commentary on the fallibility of copper-head calculations.

An Important Resolution.—Mr. Wilson of Iowa, has introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution declaring that certain States are not entitled to representation in the electoral college. It includes the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee. The resolution has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The legislature of Michigan which meets next month, will be called upon to select a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the termination of Mr. Howard's term on the 4th of March, 1865. The State Press have very generally commenced a discussion as to who the fortunate successor shall be, some advocating Mr. Howard's re-election, and others urging Gov. Blair as his successor.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Gen. Lee, in a letter to Mr. Mills, of South Carolina, advocating the arming of negroes, says that Sherman, when he got to the coast will carry there only long enough to rest and recruit his men, and then take shipping for City Point to act in the spring as a movable column on the rebel lines of communication; and this necessitates a like column on their part.

A Tobacco Convention.—A noticeable feature of the tobacco convention at the Cooper Institute, a few days since, was that nearly all present, some two thousand, were smoking doubtless from a patriotic desire to increase the revenues. A suggestion that gentlemen better not smoke, as it might prove offensive to somebody, brought down the house.

Mrs. Liza W. Farnham, well known as a Philanthropist and author, died in New York on Thursday, at the age of 40. Her last book, "The Era of Woman," to which she devoted about twenty years of her life is thought to have so exhausted her energies as to have materially shortened her life.

Texas is much excited about the oil in the Meigs county, O. The Petroleum Telegraph says 70 acres of oil land, were sold about a week ago for \$20,000.

A Lady, while dining oysters at a saloon in Chicago, found a pearl in a shell which the jewellers pronounced worth \$100. "Fat oyster," that.

An Ohio pay agent arrived at Columbus on the 10th inst., with \$500,000, sent home by Ohio soldiers in the armies of Generals Sherman and Thomas.

A Sheep grower in Middlebury, Vermont, has refused \$20,000 for his two bucks "Gold Drop" and "Silver Mine."

Woolen manufacturers in Europe are increasing their establishments in consequence of the high price of cotton.

General Sheridan was once a news-boy. That was when he learned how to go to press early.

This World Without End is the singular name of a new paper at Memphis, Tenn.

An exchange asks if Speed in the Cabinet will hasten the termination of the war.

About one thousand Southerners have so far registered their names in New York.

The Unitarian Association has just closed its annual meeting in Boston.

Where was time nursed? In the laps (laps) of ages.

The head of a turtle, for several days after its separation from the body, retains and exhibits animal life and sensation.

An Irishman had decapitated one, and some days afterwards was amusing himself by putting sticks in its mouth which it bit violently. A lady who saw the proceedings exclaimed:

"Why, Patrick, I thought the turtle was dead."

"So he is, mum, but the crawler's not sensible of it."

Croton's Brigade.

(From the Louisville Journal.)

We have witnessed many fields of desperate strife during this rebellion. But among all the bloody and sanguinary contests we have never seen anything that could compare with the cool, stubborn and unflinching stand made by the 2d Michigan Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Smith, on the 30th of November, in the Frenchwood Forest, about four miles from the town of Franklin. This regiment is armed with the Spencer cartridge, a seven shot, regarded as the most effective cavalry arm in the Government service, and is known as a part of the dashing brigade of General Croton, of Kentucky.

Along the pike road leading to Franklin it was learned that three brigades of the enemy's cavalry were moving with a view of striking the town of Franklin on the left, at the moment that Hood, with his entire army, should be engaged in an attack upon our front and right, and it was across this road that the 2d Michigan Cavalry, with instructions to hold the enemy in check an hour, formed its line of battle. The regiment numbered about 450 men, while the force of the enemy could not have been less than seven thousand, of the Texas, Georgia and Louisiana cavalry, under the command of General Forrest, who is recognized as the ablest Confederate cavalry officer in the service.

We were standing upon an elevation, a little to the rear and left of this Michigan regiment, which gave us a full and complete view of the battle. We saw them slide from their saddles and rush forward a few rods to the activity of a gentle slope, they shouldered their horses from the fire, and then they fell upon their faces, hugging the ground so closely that it was almost impossible for the enemy to see them, while the commander, seated upon a log in close proximity to his crouching line, with his bridle rein strung upon his arm, seemed to be engaged in trying to light his pipe. Through the woods along their front, as far as the eye could reach, nothing was to be seen but the heavy black columns of the enemy, moving slowly but confidently forward. Presently they halted; when a column of the Texas and Louisiana cavalry, apparently about two thousand strong, swung round by the left, dismounted, and forming in line of battle, came rushing forward, pushing from the front a dense volley, after volley, while the woods resounded with the wild shriek of the Texas Ranger. Turning our face for a moment to the right, we discovered General Croton sitting upon his horse a few feet from us, with one leg thrown over the pommel of his saddle looking at the scene. Thinking that he had not seen the heavy line of the enemy that was now moving up, and partially hid from our view by an undulating swell of the ground, we exclaimed, General, those men will be annihilated in ten minutes.

Turning his head slowly toward us, and taking us to be a residue of the country, he observed: "Don't be alarmed my Tennessee friends, those are my white boys; you'll hear them speak in a minute or two."

He had scarcely finished speaking when Michigan arose to her knees and that praying position, poured into the enemy a sheet of fire, which could be heard from no other arm than the Spencer carbine. For a full minute an incessant stream of fire belched from the muzzles of those carbines, drifting upon the heavy column of the enemy a steady spray of lead, such as no human power could resist, halting and staggering the advance.

The line wavered for a moment, and then, under a rallying shout, it bounded forward a few feet against the storm of leaden hail; again it halted, broke and fell. For nearly two hours column after column was hurled at the Michigan regiment, and each in its turn was drifted back with terrible slaughter. At length there was a pause, silence broken only by the faint rustling of the forest leaf. In the distance the enemy could be seen mounting and musing columns far and near, but the power that had so long resisted United States arms.

We returned to point them out to General Croton, but he was gone. Onward came that black mass of the enemy, flouting its banners with maddened desperation, and again did Michigan empty her carbines. Then came the ringing shout of her commander: "Up, Michigan, right about, double quick, mount." Now was the moment of peril—the moment of danger. Not less than four thousand rifles were ready to sweep away the line when it rose from its lofty couch, but at the very instant that the command was given to fall back, the Eighth Iowa cavalry, under the command of Dori, dashed through a thicket and struck the enemy upon the right flank with an enfilading fire that killed or wounded and bewildered the rebels directed their glance for a moment in the direction of this unexpected attack, and in that moment, Michigan was in the saddle, and all was safe.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST JOKE.—A few days ago Bishop Ames called to pay his respects to the President, and arrived about the time for throwing open the doors for the crowd in the next room. He stood an interested spectator of the patience with which the Chief Magistrate heard complaints which never should have been brought to him, and listened to all sorts of impossible positions. At last the Bishop spoke to a question Mr. Ames stated that Bishop Loring had recently arrived in Richmond, had been assured by General Grant that such commissioners would be allowed to pass through his lines.

Footes has retired to private life in disgust. In the rebel Senate while the currency bill was up, he withdrew from the body after making a frank statement of the situation of the rebellion. He said: "Sir, I beseech the honorable gentlemen on this last occasion perhaps that I shall have the honor of addressing this house, to look with me into the present condition of the country, before they resolve to withhold their support from this measure. What is our situation. Let us look danger in the face and provide for it. What is possible for us to do. Sir, we are upon the verge of ruin. Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers and building up an irrepressible military despotism, the like of which has never been seen before upon this earth. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out disaffection by armed violence alone, in imitation of that through policy introduced and carried in England, by the celebrated Earl of Stafford, the enforcement of which, specially brought Charles the 1st to the block, but not before Stafford and his own head. Ten days hence, freedom of debate will have been actually extinguished in this body, by means which I may not specify. The

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, December 22.—In the 10th House of Representatives on Saturday last Mr. McMillen, of Virginia, offered resolutions in favor of sending within the Union lines commissioners to treat with the Representatives of the Government at Washington for a restoration of peace. In reply to a question Mr. McMillen stated that Bishop Loring had recently arrived in Richmond, had been assured by General Grant that such commissioners would be allowed to pass through his lines.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The War in Tennessee!

THOMAS STILL FOLLOWING HOOD

prisoners and deserters arriving!

From Sherman's Command!

Great Mail Distributed to Sherman

Savannah Closely Invested!

DOINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Louisville, December 22.—The Journal's Nashville special dated 21st, says the situation is unchanged. Our army is confident of final success and is still pressing forward. The rebels are completely panic stricken at their outlook for defeat, and are still seeking safety in flight.

Prisoners continue to arrive in squads, some wounded and others sick. At Hopkinsville, General Ed McCook struck a part of the rebel General Lyons' command, and at daylight, the 10th, defeated them, captured their artillery, and is pursuing them.

FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

Washington, December 21.—The Post-office Department has received the following dispatch from special agent, Markland:

Fort Monroe, December 20.—Honorable W. D. Dennis, P. M. G.—I have just arrived here, having left General Sherman on the eve of the 16th. The great mail was distributed to the army on that day. The best health and spirits prevail.

A. H. MARKLAND.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Messengers in town from Sherman's army to-night say that when they left, his front pressed close on the very suburbs of Savannah, and that it was fully invested. From Sherman's headquarters were sent three miles from the city. He was making no haste, but deliberately organizing his army after his march.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 19.—Special order 153.—All officers and detachments absent from General Sherman's army and not on duty with General Thomas, will immediately join their respective commands near Savannah, via New York. The Quartermaster at New York will furnish transportation. By order of the Secretary of War.

A. A. G.

New York, Dec. 21.—A special to the Commercial, dated Washington 21st, says it is understood that the President will promote Rear Admiral Farragut to the newly created rank of Vice Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Commodore Porter, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in which he says: "Leaving from the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, that eleven enemy were missing from the river for the purpose of making a raid on the bay, I sent the Commodore and the Mercury thither on the 17th under command of Acting Master Morris. They found 31 large boats and two scows, all of which were captured. The guard in large force, made a show of resistance, but were quickly driven off."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate having today passed the tax on whisky previously as it came from the House, it becomes a law to-morrow, on receiving the President's signature. According to the new law, whisky made after the 1st of January, 1865, is taxed two dollars per gallon, and by the understanding of both Houses under which the bill was passed, this is to be the finality of the whole question. Meantime the proposition to tax the whisky has been laid on the table and clinched by a motion to reconsider, which was also laid on the table.

The question of repealing the duty on imported paper came up to-day in a discussion on appropriation of stationery. The important duty was developed that Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, would favor the repeal. Mr. Washburne led off in debate, while Mr. Rice of Boston, took the lead in behalf of the paper makers monopoly. There was no vote, and the question will not come up in a tangible shape till after the holidays.

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Prisoners continue to arrive in squads, some wounded and others sick. At Hopkinsville, General Ed McCook struck a part of the rebel General Lyons' command, and at daylight, the 10th, defeated them, captured their artillery, and is pursuing them.

FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

Washington, December 21.—The Post-office Department has received the following dispatch from special agent, Markland:

Fort Monroe, December 20.—Honorable W. D. Dennis, P. M. G.—I have just arrived here, having left General Sherman on the eve of the 16th. The great mail was distributed to the army on that day. The best health and spirits prevail.

A. H. MARKLAND.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Messengers in town from Sherman's army to-night say that when they left, his front pressed close on the very suburbs of Savannah, and that it was fully invested. From Sherman's headquarters were sent three miles from the city. He was making no haste, but deliberately organizing his army after his march.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 19.—Special order 153.—All officers and detachments absent from General Sherman's army and not on duty with General Thomas, will immediately join their respective commands near Savannah, via New York. The Quartermaster at New York will furnish transportation. By order of the Secretary of War.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate having today passed the tax on whisky previously as it came from the House, it becomes a law to-morrow, on receiving the President's signature. According to the new law, whisky made after the 1st of January, 1865, is taxed two dollars per gallon, and by the understanding of both Houses under which the bill was passed, this is to be the finality of the whole question. Meantime the proposition to tax the whisky has been laid on the table and clinched by a motion to reconsider, which was also laid on the table.

The question of repealing the duty on imported paper came up to-day in a discussion on appropriation of stationery. The important duty was developed that Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, would favor the repeal. Mr. Washburne led off in debate, while Mr. Rice of Boston, took the lead in behalf of the paper makers monopoly. There was no vote, and the question will not come up in a tangible shape till after the holidays.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, December 22.—In the 10th House of Representatives on Saturday last Mr. McMillen, of Virginia, offered resolutions in favor of sending within the Union lines commissioners to treat with the Representatives of the Government at Washington for a restoration of peace. In reply to a question Mr. McMillen stated that Bishop Loring had recently arrived in Richmond, had been assured by General Grant that such commissioners would be allowed to pass through his lines.

Footes has retired to private life in disgust. In the rebel Senate while the currency bill was up, he withdrew from the body after making a frank statement of the situation of the rebellion. He said: "Sir, I beseech the honorable gentlemen on this last occasion perhaps that I shall have the honor of addressing this house, to look with me into the present condition of the country, before they resolve to withhold their support from this measure. What is our situation. Let us look danger in the face and provide for it. What is possible for us to do. Sir, we are upon the verge of ruin. Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers and building up an irrepressible military despotism, the like of which has never been seen before upon this earth. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out disaffection by armed violence alone, in imitation of that through policy introduced and carried in England, by the celebrated Earl of Stafford, the enforcement of which, specially brought Charles the 1st to the block, but not before Stafford and his own head. Ten days hence, freedom of debate will have been actually extinguished in this body, by means which I may not specify. The

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CROXTON'S BRIGADE.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We have witnessed many fields of desperate strife during this rebellion. But among these bloody and sanguinary contests we have never seen anything that could compare with the cool, stubborn and unflinching stand made by the 2d Michigan Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Smith, on the 30th of November, in the Echoval Forest, about four miles from the town of Franklin. This regiment is armed with the Spencer carbine, a seven shooter, regarded as the most effective cavalry arm in the Government service, and is known as a part of the dashing brigade of General Croxton, of Kentucky.

Along the pike road leading to Franklin it was learned that three brigades of the enemy's cavalry were moving with a view of striking the town of Franklin on the left, at the moment that Hood, with his entire army, should be engaged in an attack upon our front and right, and it was across this road that the 2d Michigan Cavalry, with instructions to hold the enemy in check an hour, formed its line of battle. The regiment numbered about 450 men, while the force of the enemy could not have been less than seven thousand, of the Texas, Georgia and Louisiana cavalry, under the command of General Forrest, who is recognized as the ablest Confederate cavalry officer in the service.

We were standing upon an elevation, a little to the rear and left of this Michigan regiment, which gave us a full and complete view of the battle. We saw them slide from their saddles and rush forward a few rods to the neutrality of a gentle slope, that shielded their horses from the fire of the enemy's musketry. They fell upon their faces, hugging the ground so closely that it was almost impossible for the enemy to see them, while the commander, seated upon a log in close proximity to his crutching line, seemed to be engaged in trying to light his pipe. Through the woods around their front, as far as the eye could reach, nothing was to be seen but the heavy black columns of the enemy, moving slowly but confidently forward. Presently they halted, when a column of the Texas and Louisiana cavalry, apparently about two thousand strong, swung round by the left, dismounted, and forming in line of battle, came rushing forward, pouring from the rifles volley after volley, while the woods resounded with the wild scream of the Texan Ranger. Turning our face for a moment to the right, we discovered General Croxton sitting upon his horse a few feet from us, with one leg thrown over the pommel of his saddle looking at the scene. Thinking that he had not seen the heavy line of the enemy that was now moving up, and partially hid from our view by an undulating swell of the ground, we exclaimed, General, those men will be annihilated in ten minutes." Turning his head slowly toward us, and taking us to be a resident of the country, he observed: "Don't be alarmed my Tennessee friend, those are my whitish boys; you'll hear them speak in a minute or two." He had scarcely finished speaking when Michigan arose to her knees, and, in that praying position, poured into the enemy a sheet of fire, which could be hurled from no other arm than the Spencer carbine. For a full minute an incessant stream of fire belched from the muzzles of these carbines, drifting upon the heavy column of the enemy a steady spray of lead, such as no human power could resist, halting and staggering the advance.

The line wavered for a moment, and then, under a rallying shout, it bounded forward a few feet against the storm of lead and again it halted, broke and fled. For nearly two hours column after column was hurled at the Michigan regiment, and each in its turn was drifted back with terrible slaughter. At length there was a pause, silence broken only by the rattling of the forest lead. In the distance the enemy could be seen dismounting and massing columns for another charge, one that would trample beneath its feet the power that had so long resisted their advance.

We returned to point them out to General Croxton, but he was gone. Onward came that black mass of the enemy, flaunting his banners with maddened desperation, and again did Michigan empty her carbines. Then came the ringing shout of her commander, "Up, Michigan, right about, double quick, mount." Now was the moment of peril—the moment of danger. Not less than four thousand riders were ready to sweep upon the line when it rose from its leafy couch, but at the very instant that the command was given to fall back, the highest form of courage and the command of Dori, dashed through a thicket and struck the enemy upon the right flank with an onrushing fire that rolled it up into a mass of confusion. Amazed and bewildered, the rebels directed their glance for a moment in the direction of this unexpected attack, and in that moment, Michigan was in the saddle, and all was safe.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST JOKE.—A few days ago Bishop Ames called to pay his respects to the President, and arrived about the time for the evening session of the crowd in the east room. He stood an interested spectator of the patience with which the Chief Magistrate heard complaints which never should have been brought to him, and listened to all sorts of impossible petitions. At last the Bishop felt that some rebuke should be given, and looked about him for a Bible. At that moment the President espied him and coming forward, greeted him warmly. Said Bishop A., "But, Mr. President, I have something against you. I find no Bible in this room, and I wished to read what the father-in-law of Moses told him when he was doing what you are. Hearing what should go to substantiate, you know how I advised him to choose out good men who should bear and decide all except the cases that were too hard for them, which, alone, they should report to him. I suggest to you Mr. President, to follow the advice of the Holy Scriptures, and I remind you, 'The suggestion is good. And it reminds me, that I was reading the other day how Moses was up in the mountain praying for Israel, and providing for Aaron the best place in the system, at the same time Aaron was down with the people, at the foot of the mountain, making a golden calf to worship.'"

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The War in Tennessee!

THOMAS STILL FOLLOWING HOOD

prisoners and Deserters Arriving!

From Sherman's Command!

Great Mail Distributed to Sherman!

Savannah Closely Invested!

DOINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, December 22.—The Journal's Nashville special dated 21st, says the situation is unchanged. Our army is confident of final success and is still pressing forward. The rebels are completely panic stricken at their outlook for defeat, and are still seeking safety in flight.

Prisoners continue to arrive in squads, some wounded and others sick. At Hopkinsville, General Ed McCook struck a part of the rebel General Lyons' command, and at daylight, the 16th, defeated them, captured their artillery, and is pursuing them.

FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND. WASHINGTON, December 21.—The Postoffice Department has received the following dispatch from special agent, Markland:

Fort Monroe, December 20.—Honorable W. D. Fox, P. M. G.—I have just arrived here, having left General Sherman on the eve of the 16th. The great mail was distributed to the army on that day. The best health and spirits prevail.

A. H. MARKLAND, Special Agent, P. O. Dept. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—McGaughey in town from Sherman's army to night says that when they left, his front pressed close on the very suburbs of Savannah, and that it was fully invested. Even Sherman's headquarters were not three miles from the city. He was making no haste, but deliberately organizing his army after his march.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 19.—Special order 153.—All officers and detachments absent from General Sherman's army and not on duty with general Thomas, will immediately join their respective commands near Savannah, via New York. The Quartermaster at New York will furnish transportation. By order of the Secretary of War.

A. G. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A special to the Commercial, dated Washington 21st inst., is understood that the President will promote Rear Admiral Farragut to the newly created rank of Vice Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Commodore Porter, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in which he says: "Learning from the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, that the enemy were massing boats on Coon river for the purpose of making a raid on the bay, I sent the Commodore and the Monitor thither on the 17th under command of acting Master Morris. They found 31 large boats and two scows, all of which were captured. The guard in large force, made a show of resistance, but were quickly driven off."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate having today passed the tax on whisky previously, as it came from the House, it became a matter of course, on receiving the President's signature. According to the new law, whisky made after the 1st of January, 1865, is taxed two dollars per gallon; and by the understanding of both Houses under which the bill was passed, this is to be the finality of the whole question. Mention the proposition to tax stocks on hand has been laid on the table and clinched by a motion to reconsider, which was also laid on the table.

The question of repealing the duty on imported paper came up today in a discussion on appropriation of stationery. The important fact was developed that Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, would favor the repeal. Mr. Washburne led off in debate, while Mr. Rice of Boston, took the lead in behalf of the paper makers monopoly. There was no vote, and the question will not come up in a tangible shape till after the holidays.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, December 22.—In the rebel House of Representatives on Saturday last Mr. McMillen, of Virginia, offered resolutions in favor of ending within the Union lines commissioners to treat with the Representatives of the Government at Washington for a restoration of peace. In reply to a question Mr. McMillen stated that Bishop Key, who had recently arrived in Richmond, had been assured by General Grant that such commissioners

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